

Data governance and compliance by design



NCSC-NL's secure data-sharing platform based on Roseman Labs



> 100 partners share sensitive data they would not have shared otherwise



Success: First take down, partnering to secure Dutch vital infrastructure



Open FinCrime Network

 **3**

banks, expanding to 8

 **3 mths**

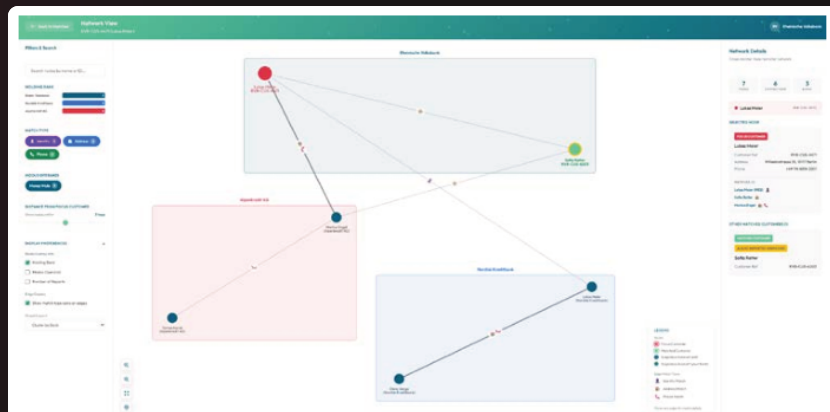
to first results

 **80M**

customer accounts

 **>10M**

in savings identified



Fraudulent Network Identification

A fraud investigation at one bank flags a customer: Hans Mueller, suspected of coordinating a mule account network. The bank's internal data shows a handful of suspicious transactions. Enough to investigate, not enough to see the full scope.

More data, more situational awareness

FUSE INTEL

Three sources, one picture

Site cameras, police records, stolen-vehicle registry

MATCH

Suspicious plates flagged

Plates checked without exposing datasets

ACT

Respond faster

Teams alerted to repeat patterns and networks, not single incidents



Encrypted Computing Unlocks Valuable Sensitive Data

☑ Encryption at rest

☑ Encryption in transit

☑ Encryption in use

Data minimization

↳ Only reveal results

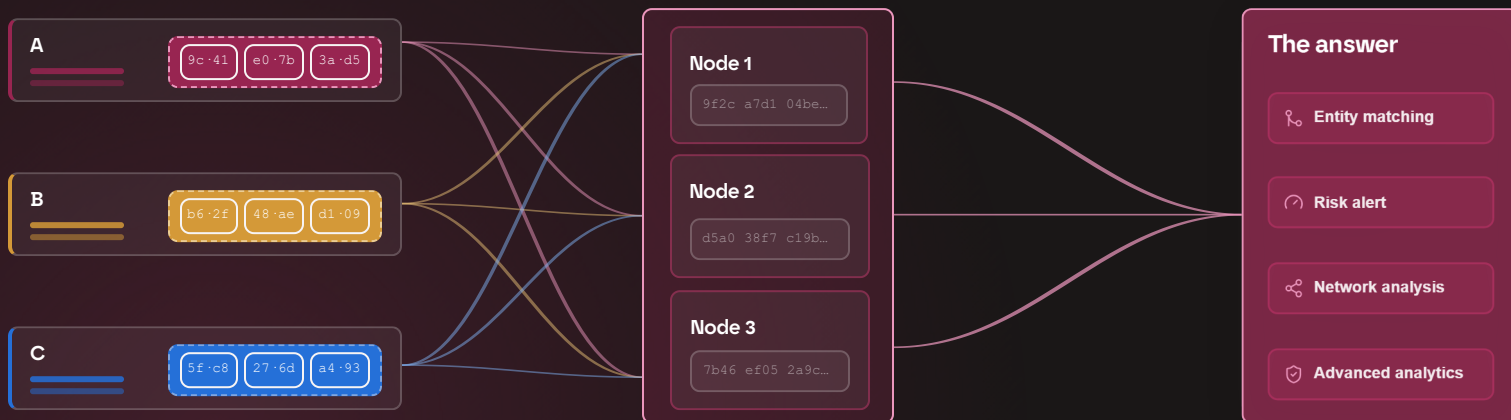
Purpose binding

↳ Owners remain in control

Superior data security

↳ Quantum proof

Roseman Labs: Encryption-in-use, end to end



01 Raw data stays at source.

02 Encryption-in-use.

03 Only the insight is decrypted.

The Roseman Labs product

Web platform

- Data governance
- Authorise analyses

The screenshot shows the 'Create data request' interface. On the left is a sidebar with icons for REQUESTS, SURVEYS, DATA, and ANALYSES. The main area has a progress bar with three steps: 1. General information, 2. Choose participants, and 3. Data validation. The first step is active. Below the progress bar, there's a 'General information' section with a note: 'The general information is visible for all participants and users in this platform.' The form fields include: 'Name' (text input with 'Medical data'), 'Description' (text input with '(optional)'), and 'Submit by' (text input with 'dd/mm/yyyy' and a calendar icon).

Analytics software

- Convenient for analysts
- Integration with modern data stack

The screenshot shows the 'Random forest classification' software interface. The top bar includes the Roseman Labs logo and a search bar. The left sidebar has a 'GETTING STARTED' section with links to 'Getting Started', 'User Guide', 'Importing/exporting data', 'Data structures in crandas', 'Basic table operations', and 'Selecting data'. The main content area is titled 'Random forest classification' and includes a note 'Added in version 1.14.' Below this is an 'Introduction' section. The text describes how a random forest classifier works: 'A random forest classifier classifies data into a number of categories by applying a number of decision trees to it. Given a sample, by following the decision tree from the root to the leaves, a probability is derived of that sample belonging to the respective categories. In a random forest, an overall prediction is obtained by averaging the predictions of its respective trees. Random forests are a widely used classifier for tabular data since they can be trained on relatively small amounts of data with little customization.' It also mentions 'Crandas provides an implementation of random forests similar to the one offered by sklearn. This user guide shows the steps needed to preprocess training data, fit the model, and apply it.' and ends with 'For more information on random forests generally, see:'.

Engine

World's fastest encrypted computing engine · Easy to deploy

Easy-to-use

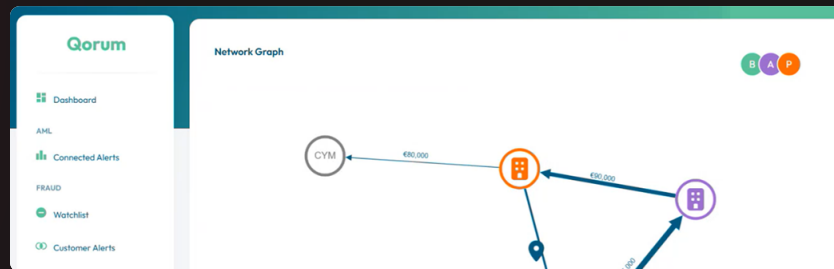
Processing >100k records/second

Running on commodity hardware

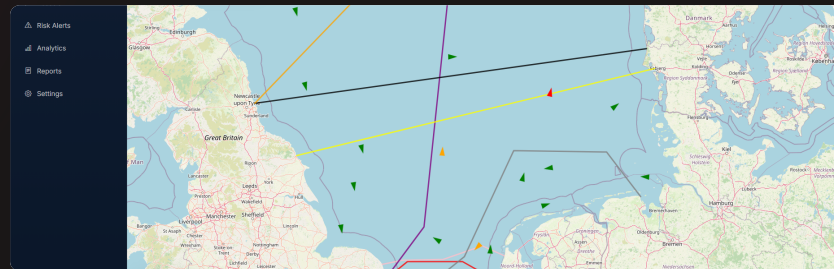
Suite of AI/ML capabilities

Easy to build your app on top

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING



MARITIME SECURITY



Examples

Cyber Intel sharing

Detecting Child Abuse

Recovering Stolen Vehicles

Preventing Organized Crime

Anti-Money Laundering

UNCOVERING CRIMINAL NETWORKS

SecureNed, important building block for Public-Private information sharing

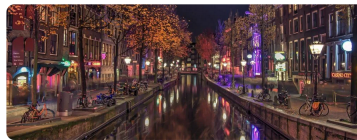


UMC Utrecht: When patient data is too sensitive to share



Developing a safe and trusted collaboration environment to monitor and combat human trafficking

News



Innovation Sandbox Programme in partnership with the Central Bank of Ireland



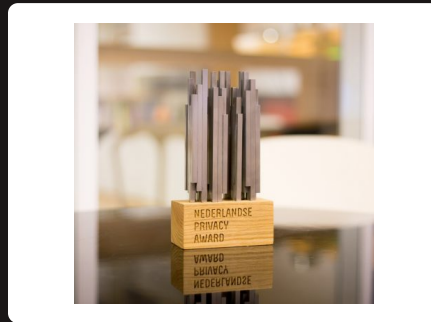
Experts recognize our quality and security leadership

01 Three-time winner National Privacy Award

02 Certification⁽¹⁾ by Dutch General Intelligence and Security Service (AIVD)

03 ISO 27001 Certified

04 Full source code review incl. cryptography, by NCSC-NL following ISO 25010





Roseman Labs

Thank you

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Director Security & Defense



Let's connect on LinkedIn

AI/ML on encrypted data

Protect your training data

Protect your model

Protect your prompt

THE EASY-TO-USE WEB INTERFACE

The screenshot shows a web interface for creating a data request. On the left is a sidebar with icons for REQUESTS, SURVEYS, and DATA. The main area is titled 'Create data request' and features a progress bar with three steps: 1. General information, 2. Choose participants, and 3. Data validation. The first step is active. Below the progress bar, there are input fields for 'Name' (with 'Medical data' entered), 'Description (optional)', and 'Submit by (optional)' (with 'dd/mm/yyyy' entered). A 'Send' button is at the bottom right.

BRING YOUR OWN PYTHON SCRIPTS

The screenshot shows a page titled 'Random forest classification' in the Roseman Labs interface. The left sidebar contains the Roseman Labs logo, a search bar, and a menu with 'GETTING STARTED' (containing 'Getting Started'), 'USER GUIDE' (containing 'User Guide'), and 'Importing/exporting data'. The main content area has the title 'Random forest classification' with a sun icon, followed by the text 'Added in version 1.14.' and a section titled 'Introduction'. The introduction text states: 'A random forest classifier classifies data into a number of categories by applying a number of decision trees to it. Given a sample, by following the decision tree from the root to the leaves, a probability is derived of that sample belonging to the respective categories. In a random forest, an overall prediction is obtained by averaging the predictions of its respective trees. Random forests are a widely used classifier for tabular data since they can be trained on relatively small amounts of data with little customization.'

Back-up: Using Roseman Labs' Product

